

Text of the Lien Law.

The law that repeals the lien law is a simple little instrument with but few words. In number of words and variety of superfluous phrases it contrasts strangely with the prohibition oil which caused so much "fuss and feathers" in both branches of the general assembly and which is of so little practical value to the masses. Following is a text of the law:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina that Section 3,059, Volume 1, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1902, relating to liens for advances be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

Section 2. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are, hereby repealed. Section 3. This Act shall take effect on the first day of January, A. D. 1910. Provided that all liens taken before this Act takes effect shall be valid, and may be enforced as now provided by law. Approved March 4, 1909.

The law does not abolish the credit system entirely. A mortgage can be given over a growing crop which will answer the same purposes as the lien, but it will not be valid if it ante-dates the month in which the crop begins to grow. And right here the courts will have to wrestle with a fine point of law: Whether a planted crop will be construed as "growing" from the time seed are planted or from the time the plants break through the surface of the ground. If the former it will be an easy matter to violate the law, both in letter and spirit, without any fear of detection. If the general assembly had repealed the chattel mortgage law so far as it applies to growing crops the country would have been saved a lot of useless litigation.

Danger in Overdrawing.

Under the provisions of an act passed at the recent session of the general assembly the bankers can throw the red ink out the window, rest their feet upon the desk and take life easy. There will be no more overdrafts because the act makes it a misdemeanor to overdraw your account. Following is a text of the act which will bring sorrow to so many souls:

Any person who shall hereafter draw or utter any check, draft or order upon a bank, banking house, person, firm or corporation with which or whom he has not, at that time sufficient funds to meet the same and shall thereby obtain from another money or other thing of value or postpone any remedy he may have against such drawer, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine or imprisonment in the discretion of the court; the offense to be within the jurisdiction of the magistrate's court if the value of the instrument obtained be less than \$20, and be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. Provided, that if such persons shall deposit with the drawee of such paper within 30 days thereafter funds sufficient to meet the same with all costs and interest, which may have accrued, the prosecution under this act shall be discontinued.

A contemporary whose name we can not recall at this moment enquired the other day if the prohibitionists would see that the law was enforced if the prohibition measure passed the general assembly. The purpose of the enquiry evidently was to put the enforcement of the prohibition law squarely up to its advocates, but the attitude assumed by our contemporary is wrong. The prohibition measure has become a law and the responsibility for its enforcement belongs as much to the anti-prohibitionists as it does

to the prohibitionists. The law that makes duelling a crime is for the protection of society and the man who ridicules the law simply because he is opposed to it is an undesirable citizen. The prohibition measure is for the protection of the weak and for that very reason the stronger man, regardless of personal sentiments as to the method of controlling the sale of alcoholic beverages, should give the law his undivided support. Left to themselves the prohibitionists cannot make the law effective because they do not represent the entire citizenship of the commonwealth, but we hazard the prediction that if every law-abiding citizen of the State gives it the support it deserves and the municipal authorities, particularly, upon whom the greater responsibility rests exercise due diligence in its enforcement it will come nearer solving the whiskey problem than any method so far devised. Therefore the enforcement of the law is not up to the prohibitionists any more than it is up to the anti-prohibitionists. There is no sentimental side to the whiskey problem; the illegal sale of whiskey is a bare-faced, practical proposition that must be met and overcome just the same as a certain form of lawlessness in the west was met and overcome in the 40's—by the strong arm of the law. Where public sentiment condones murder or any other crime there is a deplorable lack of enlightenment and intelligence. And the same thing may be applied to a community where public sentiment sympathizes with the illegal sale of whiskey.

By way of comparison it may be worth while to note that at the recent term of the court of general sessions in Bamberg county, four persons were tried for murder. Bamberg is one of the smallest counties in the state, but it supports three dispensaries. Cherokee is a prohibition county with twice the number of inhabitants that Bamberg claims, but it was the Gaffney Ledger, we believe, that was boasting some time ago over the fact that the court of general sessions was adjourned after a brief session because it had no work to do. If our anti-prohibition friends will take the trouble to look around they will find that a trail of crime invariably follows in the wake of whiskey.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF MARION.

By P. B. Hamer, Probate Judge: WHEREAS, J. M. Sprunt has made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of J. E. Sprunt. THESE ARE THEREFORE, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said J. E. Sprunt, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Marion, S. C., on March 19th., 1909, next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand this 5th day of March, Anno Domini 1909. P. B. Hamer, Judge of Probate.

3-12-2t Bed room suits, mattresses, chairs, bed springs, matting, rugs, and anything in the furniture line. PIANOS. Give me a call before purchasing. W. C. BRACEY, Agt. 3-4-3t

No Credit.

The public will please take notice that hereafter no school books will be sold on credit. There has been so much confusion of accounts where the purchases have been made by school children by authority of their parents that we deem it only business-like hereafter to sell school books for CASH only. This rule applies to everybody and we trust that none of our friends will take offense at our refusal to extend them credit after the publication of this notice.

HERALD BOOK & STATIONERY CO

WASHINGTON LETTER

News From Our Busy Capital

Andrew Carnegie has announced a contribution for the purpose of reforming. At last, it would seem, he has found a method by which he may die poor.

In this matter of the steel trust it looks to us as if Roosevelt had gone in with a high power automobile where angels fear to tread.

The crown prince of Germany wants to come to this country "as a private gentleman might." But Father William has refused permission. Perhaps he thought the job too big for his young son and heir.

President-elect Taft is said to have heaved a great sigh of relief when the Cabinet was finally completed. Perhaps he forgot the several thousand post offices yet to be filled.

Millionaire Fletcher of masticating fame has moved into a New York slum for the benevolent purpose of showing the poor how to chew their food. The slums don't feel as enthusiastic as they should feel. They are still foolishly insisting on having something to chew.

"Other fleets may follow its footsteps" says Ex-President Roosevelt in a burst of enthusiasm over the return of the fleet. His false metaphor serves to recall that famous one of Tim Campbell of New York, "In the jungle where the hand of man has never set foot."

Mr. Taft has written a letter on optimism. It will be interesting to compare it with its messages to Congress in a year two.

A number of people are wondering if with the retirement of its organizer the Ananias Club will lose its charter or is it like the Masonic Societies, once a member, always a member.

A number of members of Congress have asserted that the President cannot live on fifty thousand dollars a year. Still a number of them have done it and we have never yet heard of a man who refused the job because the pay was too small.

Hero Binns is about to be married. Some kind friend ought to make it clear to him that no amount of C. Q. D. signals brings rescue on that sea.

The small incident of the state of the weather one day this week will probably decide a question of considerable moment that comes up every four years to be laid aside without a decision until another four years has rolled by. If the Fourth of March should happen to be very cold or snowy it is believed that Mr. Taft's term may be extended by nearly two months and that Congress after all its dallying with the subject will settle it once for all that the next Inauguration shall take place on the thirtieth of April. It is important that this decision should be made for the Fourth of March comes in the most uncertain and disagreeable season of the year at the National Capital and the lives of many thousands of citizens from every part of the country are jeopardized at every inauguration. The last of April on the contrary is the period when the city is at its best and when there is every reasonable assurance that the weather will be balmy. The fact that the

last two inaugurations have been mild has had much to do with the neglect in changing the date for this national event but if Congress does its duty during the next four years it should change the date before Mr. Taft's successor takes his office. The original day for inauguration was the thirtieth of April and it is probably that every one from this section who has gone to the Capital to take part in the celebration will come back with the full conviction that the date should be changed to the one on which the first President was inaugurated.

Statement of Claims Audited by County Board of Commissioners of Marion County, Tuesday, March 2nd., 1909.

Name of Claimant	Nature of Claims	Amount Allowed
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CLAIMS FOR 1908.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Bethea H A Trustee	197 35
Carter Daniel	2 50
Duncan W	4 50
Lewis A C	2 93
Levin W T	7 28
Winstead R	11 00

PAUPER.

Bass C F	16 00
Bethea W Ellis	6 00
Finkles Bros Clmd 8 00	4 60
Hamilton C H	3 00
Lowrimore W J & Son	2 00
Mullins Mercantile Co	6 00
Mullins Supply Co	2 50

MAGISTRATE.

McInnis W	20 00
Note to Sinking Fund Commission, March, 1908.	
Jennings R H Stee Treas	5250 00
Total audited at this meeting for 1908	5535 06

CLAIMS FOR 1909.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Baker T D	3 50
Brown Henry	10 27
Coleman J H	23 02
Cook E D	5 10
David J H	11 40
Dickson Maxcy	24 50
Foxworth W S	2 75
Frink W A	7 90
Gasque H L	32 55
Hyatt & Whittington	8 70
Harrelson H M	3 00
Huggins Kinlock	18 33
Lupo Gordon	15 00
Martin Clyde	25 00
Mullins Mercantile Co	4 55
Mullins Supply Co	5 50
McIntyre Douglas	85
Owens E D	3 00
Palmetto Grocery Co	43 48
Powers J C	50 00
Rogers L C	25 00
Rogers Smith & Co	54 13
Rogers W M	11 2d
Smith E H	30 68
Stackhouse T L	48 50
Tindall R T	3 00
Watson S M	15 50
Wheeler E B	29 46
Woods C A	35 30

MARION TOWNSHIP ROAD FUND.

Woods C A	71 20
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CONTINGENT.

Bethea John C	10 10
Bethea John C	3 74
Blue W F	6 55
Gasque Bros	6 75
Goddard T J	1 50
Gregg W C	8 00
Hamilton Jacob	6 00
Harrelson H M	1 90
Lane Jos P	1 25
Montgomery J D	2 77
Montgomery J D	5 84
Norwood S W	25
So Bell Tel & Tel Co	9 00
Willcox John (stamps)	5 00
Willcox P A Receiver	9 84
Woods M C	6 50

PAUPER.

Bass C F	15 00
Bass T Leon	28 00
Bethea J J	22 50
Bethea W Ellis	6 00
Davis Sons J P	12 50
Foxworth W S	15 75
Frink W A	7 50
Mace T L	3 00
Monroe W M	21 25
Montgomery J D	3 00
Mullins Supply Co	5 00
McIntyre Douglas	27 00
Norwood S W	15 50

Norwood S W	40 69
Price H G	6 00
Register E & M E	30 30
Stubbs Co The	23 00
Wheeler E B	3 85
POST MORTEM & LUNACY.	
Brown E L	10 70
Coleman Evan	3 60
Holloway H W	2 00
BOOKS & STATIONERY.	
Walker Evans & Cgswill Co	19 75
DITTING PRISONERS.	
Blue W E	102 00
SALARIES.	
Bethea John C	26 00
Blue W E	150 00
Lane Jos P	96 67
Martin D J	83 33
Miles D F	41 97
Montgomery J D	33 33
Willcox John	42 66

Total claims audited at this meeting for 1909 1573 91

Total amount ordered paid 91 claims numbered 3725 to 3816 exclusive 7108 67

Amounts allowed as claimed except as noted above

D. J. Martin County Supervisor John Wilcox, Clerk of Board March 4th., 1909.

Little Tiny is Dead.

After a short illness at the Price Court Inn, March 2nd., 1909, the Veterinary Artist called in to her assistance was a sad failure and her gentle eyes that beamed with love and obedience for her master were closed in death, and soon after her lifeless body was consigned to mother earth without the benefit of clergy. But one sympathetic heart that loved her, when the October days shall come again, will remember the lonely mound that hides her from the woes of a forgetful world, and will gather armfuls of sweet scented dog fennel and place on her grave, where the crickets will make them a home and sing the last requiem to the silent dead.

Ten years have come and gone since Tiny was discovered in a gentlemen's kennel in the Confederate States Capital of long ago. Tiny was but a small lump of a dog at that time, but after a few months she had attained some celebrity, by wabbling over the back yard, barking at Shanghai Roosters, and scratching fleas. In regards to her family tree, all traces have been lost. Whether or not she was in a direct line from the dogs that licked up Elizabeth's blood or the more humane ones that nursed and cared for poor old Larran, no one can say. How the trick was done we do not know, but by some hook or crook Joe Cabell Davis secured and adopted this diminutive canine. The tie was strong that bound them together. Sad indeed was Joe Cabell's heart as he gazed upon her lifeless form, floods of memories possessed his soul. Memories of the happy days of the never to be recalled past. The eloquent grateful way of her little tail that often prompted him to share with her the last slice of his hotel pie. All this will live with the bereaved Joe Cabell.

Like his shadow, day by day, Tiny followed all the way, For ten long years. O'er hill and dale, Tiny followed on his trail.

Over fifteen states, he led the chase, But faithful Tiny kept the pace, Hunger, thirst, cold and heat, Could not stay her weary feet.

Alas, alas that death should part, Such faithful friends, such loyal hearts, Who knows, that in the great beyond, More lasting friendship may be found.

—M.

FOR SALE—100 Bu. Peas, 5000 lbs. Fodder, 15,000 lbs. Hay, 5000 lbs. Sheaf Oats, 5 Tons Nitrate Soda. J. C. Cottingham

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